

## REBELLION NO MORE

Name of Conflict Between North and South Will be Civil War.

### SENATE HAS SO DECREED

House Passes Private Pension Bills at the Rate of Nearly Seven Bills Per Minute—Smoot May Keep His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Officially there was never any "War of the Rebellion." The United States Senate has legislated that term out of existence and hereafter in official documents the late unpleasantness between the North and South will be known as the "Civil War." This change in nomenclature was brought about this week during the passage of the general service pension bill, which, incidentally, adds fully \$12,000,000 to the annual roll. Exception to the term of "War of the Rebellion" was taken by Senator Money of Mississippi, and after a spirited debate he won his point, so that hereafter the expression "Civil War" will be used in referring to the sanguinary conflict that raged between 1861 and 1865. While the Senate was busy in the passage of the general pension bill, the House this week established a record in the number of private pension bills passed within a given time. In the space of 95 minutes the House passed on 628 of these private pension bills, or an average of nearly 7 bills per minute. This record never was approached before.

There is a decidedly strong possibility that Senator Smoot of Utah will not be ousted from the United States Senate. From present indications the chances are favorable for a vote permitting him to retain his seat. His fellow members have temporized with this question for many months, fearing to champion his cause and being equally loath to vote against him. Driven into a corner now, however, a number of Senators who hitherto have kept their hands off are coming out boldly into the open and declaring his right to retain his official toga. Senator Hopkins this week made a powerful speech in defense of Mr. Smoot, in which he questioned the right of the Senate to pass upon the Utah member's case. He declared that Senators are not Federal officials to the extent that the Senate can pass upon their qualifications or can impeach them for high crimes and misdemeanors. He cited as a precedent the case of Senator Blount of Tennessee, charged with treasonable correspondence with a foreign nation more than one hundred years ago. The conclusion reached at that time was that the Senate had no right to try the case, but that it came within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. This decision never has been reversed. From a constitutional standpoint Mr. Hopkins' argument was powerful, and there is no doubt that many Senators who secretly have sympathized with Mr. Smoot will take shelter behind this phase of the general law and vote against his expulsion.

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ASTORIA, OREGON.

week has been the room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Delegations from Chicago and St. Louis, reinforced by the Congressional delegations from Illinois and Missouri, have stormed the stronghold of Chairman Burton in an effort to secure recognition for the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway. The Pennsylvania delegation in the House held a cau-

cus during the week at which resolutions by Representative Acheson were adopted denouncing the niggardly policy of Congress toward waterways in general and urging the importance of a survey for deepening the channel of the Delaware River to 35 feet. Representatives from practically every quarter of the country also have appeared before the Committee to press general schemes for particular improvement. This activity has impressed Congress with the remarkable interest being developed in the general plan for waterways development throughout the United States. For the purpose of crystallizing and making more effective this growing interest, the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, through its secretary, J. F. Ellison of Cincinnati, has issued a general call to the entire country urging commercial organizations, firms and individuals to join it in pressing the claims of commerce before the Administration. Copies of this call have been received by members of Congress and it is expected that the response will be widespread and complete. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress at the present time has a membership extending over 32 States and the Territories, but it is hoping to double this membership within the next year. The list of membership fees as shown in the official call is remarkably moderate, and for that reason the response is expected to be prompt.

Although there is not the slightest anticipation of trouble with Japan, the recent flurry on the Pacific Coast has had the effect of making the Navy Department change its plans materially,

so far as the distribution of the nation's war vessels, is concerned. Although the Naval General Board denies that it entertains at present any intention of disturbing the plans made several months ago for maneuvers in West Indian waters, it is credibly reported that as soon as the big fleet now under command of Rear Admiral Evans reaches Northern waters along the United States coast. At the same time, Congress has under consideration a bill for the creation of a fleet of fifteen submarine vessels to be stationed in Pacific Coast ports. If this bill becomes law and the big war vessels follow out the program outlined, the Pacific Coast will be fairly well protected in case of attack.

Representative McKinlay of California will invade Illinois next month on a speech making tour. On February 8 he will address the Business Science Club of Springfield on "The Japanese in California." The following day he will appear before the Oak Park Club at Evanston to discuss "Oriental Trade," and on February 11 he will speak before the Commercial Association in Chicago on "The Panama Canal." Mr. McKinlay is an orator of some note in the House.

Whether or not Mark Twain's prophecy of the coming American Monarchy is to be taken as a result of his recent visit to Washington, there has as yet been no scramble on the part of prominent families for court positions under the new regime. In fact its imminence is doubted and there is a strong belief that there is no danger of King Theodore I. That Mr. Clemens views an unavoidable tendency due to

business expansion in the light of a conscious advance to monarchy is the general opinion here, but it is evident that this movement is hardly what he takes it to be. To the argument that the federal government exercises powers unthought of fifty years ago is adduced the answer that the corporation was also unthought of then. The activities of the federal government find their excuse in the fact that the various States which have tried to solve the latter-day business problem -the regulation of corporations- have often been particularly unhappy in their attempts, and in consequence have often passed such extreme laws as to harm themselves seriously. It has already been demonstrated that a state cannot solve the trust problem merely by passing extreme laws during excitement, while it has been shown that such action offers the best way of hurting the business community. Meanwhile there are many who believe that States should refrain from such divergent and dangerous laws, and that the solution is to be found by the Federal government. That Mr. Clemens calls monarchy is here being labelled merely adaption to new business conditions.

Omaha is the latest point of residence for Secretary Shaw on his retirement from office in March. The report was circulated in official circles this week, but as usual the astute head of the Treasury Department looks wise and says nothing when the matter is broached. Rumor has had Mr. Shaw taking up his residence in his old home in Des Moines, in New York, in Seattle, and in various other places, but in every case he has treated these rumors

with silent amusement. It is probable that the Secretary will spend three of four weeks after his retirement at Hot Springs, Va., where he will rest after his strenuous term as guardian of the nation's pocketbook, and avail himself of the mineral baths at the noted Virginia resort.

The White House next week will be the scene of an Indian council, with President Roosevelt in the role of Great White Father and the pipe of peace in distinct evidence. Other parties to the conference will be Appa, hereditary chief of the Utes, and his band of auxiliary chiefs. Mashusi, Mlassa, Pagodan, Spears and Jim. Appa is a chief of the White River band which ran amuck in Wyoming some time ago and which was run down by the United States troops and carted off to Fort Meade, S. D. Chief Appa contends that his tribesmen have been discriminated against and he seeks justice at the hands of the President. He is an old-fashioned Indian, clings to his blankets wears feathers in his top-piece, carries a tomahawk, and like a number of white squaws, paints his face. The White House policemen will see to it that there is no Indiana uprising during the pow-wow.

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